







# VERY IMPORTANT!

## THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

From Now

Until

January, 1884,

FOR

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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1882.

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The regular agents of THE WEEKLY GLOBE can deduct their regular commission, and THE GLOBE will be sent to each subscriber until January, 1884. Send for agents' private terms and form a club.

### HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

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means, and that they should ever be objects of interest to flower missions and other philanthropic societies," all of which is very substantially what happens to convicted criminals at the present time.

### GRANT AND PORTER.

General Grant never has done a more manly act than in acknowledging his mistake in the Fitz John Porter case, and his article on the subject in the current issue of the North American Review should have great weight with the people. General Grant regrets that he did not have an actual knowledge of the facts while he was president, that he might have taken that action which the new light on the case demands. The principal point, and the one on which the charge of disobedience was substantiated, was that General Porter failed to carry out what was known as the "430 order," which was to attack the enemy's right flank and get into his rear if possible. General Pope's front line was directly opposite that of General Stonewall Jackson when the order was issued. For some reason General Pope believed Porter's forces were in position directly across the flank of Jackson, with in effect attacking distance. This position of forces was believed to be the correct one by the military court before which General Porter was tried. The fact was, and General Porter well knew it at the time, and General Grant is now convinced of it, that Porter was confronted by Longstreet with a force of twenty-five thousand men, and that in order to attack Jackson's flank, as was the intent of General Pope's order, he would have been obliged to swing around and put Longstreet to rout before it would have been possible to reach Jackson's force at all. The distance from Porter to Jackson was three miles, and Longstreet was between the two. General Pope ignored the presence of Longstreet in his order, and the whole case grew out of the well-known stupidity of that officer, who is justly famed for having his "headquarters in the saddle." General Grant is now satisfied that General Pope committed a blunder rather than that General Porter committed a crime.

At meetings of debating societies there is a grand opportunity for an interchange of thoughts and information which will be profitable to every one present. To illustrate: What information can be worth more than to know the social, religious, political and industrial history of the United States for the last 100 years? How many are there who know more than a fragmentary portion of it. How much prouder one would feel after becoming familiar with the history of his own native land. Such knowledge would also be valuable to young men when in after years they are in the professions, or in mercantile or commercial life. By all means let debating societies multiply, let evening schools meet, let the thirst for knowledge increase, and let there be additional facilities everywhere in this broad land to satisfy that thirst, and then we shall have a country which will be the envy of all other nations.

### A HINT TO SHERIFFS.

There has recently been much earnest discussion among New York medical gentlemen as to the easiest method of hanging criminals. The debates have been valuable because they have brought out facts in regard to executions in ancient as well as modern times, which had been lost sight of during excitements occasioned by the bungling work of executioners. In former times the murderer was usually slowly strangled, and even today such is the practice in some Eastern countries, but the most general mode now is to use the "drop," so as to break the neck. While this latter method is generally successful, there have been many instances, well-known to the reader, where the noose has been improperly arranged and a brutal exhibition resulted. In hanging, death takes place either by asphyxia or apoplexy or both. It has been discovered that if the cord is loose or placed too high on the neck some air will reach the lungs and prolong life until death ensues by asphyxia. Usually it ensues from both asphyxia and apoplexy if the execution is properly managed. Dr. G. M. Hammond of New York, who has carefully investigated this subject, states that the operation of hanging, if rightly executed, is painless, but he thinks that the proper and orderly way to execute the law in the case of a person condemned to death by hanging is not to let him fall or to "jerk him into the air, but to stand him on the ground, or on a suitable platform, and to adjust a noose carefully around his neck below the larynx. If he is made to fall through a trap, or is lifted suddenly from the ground, this important end can never be assured. The noose is almost certain to become displaced, and hence death is not so sudden as it ought to be. Having arranged the noose properly," the doctor says, "the condemned person should be raised from the place on which he is standing by pulling on the rope, which should pass over a pulley fixed to a beam above, and he should be allowed to hang for thirty minutes. The rope should be soft and flexible, so as to fit closely to the neck, probably one of cotton or flax would be preferable to the hemp cord usually employed." This seems to us sensible advice; at any rate it is worth a trial. If a condemned man can be easily and speedily put to death by this method, it would save the public any further perusal of disgusting details connected with an execution, and prevent undue sympathy for one who has transgressed the law.

**A NEW REMEDY FOR THE DIVORCE DIFFICULTY.**

Social philosophers have been greatly troubled about the rapid increase of divorce cases during recent years. Numerous have been the causes suggested and equally numerous the remedies. One has found the trouble all to lie in the laxity of divorce legislation, and has declared that the only remedy for this evil is that is working toward social disintegration to be the putting aside of our numerous divorce laws, and the condemned person should be raised from the place on which he is standing by pulling on the rope, which should pass over a pulley fixed to a beam above, and he should be allowed to hang for thirty minutes. The rope should be soft and flexible, so as to fit closely to the neck, probably one of cotton or flax would be preferable to the hemp cord usually employed." This seems to us sensible advice; at any rate it is worth a trial. If a condemned man can be easily and speedily put to death by this method, it would save the public any further perusal of disgusting details connected with an execution, and prevent undue sympathy for one who has transgressed the law.

The movement to compel Hubbell to show his vouchers, which he hinted at a few days ago, is evidently growing stronger. The New York Herald said of it yesterday: "There is a painful rumor afoul in the inner circles of the grand old party at Washington that a large portion of the money which was raised by the enterprising official blackmailer, Mr. Hubbell, was pocketed by the campaign managers instead of having been expended in the districts where it would do the most good. This is a serious charge against the Republican campaign committee and should be rigidly investigated. Every one who contributed has the clear right to know how his 'voluntary' subscription was expended, and if Mr. Hubbell will not 'voluntarily' produce the accounts there should be some legal way of making him do so. Who got the money and how was it disbursed? A sum amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars was collected. What became of it? Has Hubbell gobbled all of it?" Mr. Hubbell has been retired from public life, and he should show the subscribers to his fund before he retires how he spent their money.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine argues that drunkenness is promoting civilization by the general forward progress of the human race. He contends that all human beings, except those who have hereditary dipsomania, are fit to serve as members of a civilized community, will spontaneously avoid intemperance, provided no artificial pressure of absurd drinking customs is applied to them; while those who are incapable of the general self-restraint demanded by advancing civilization, and cannot share its moral and intellectual refinements, are provided by alcoholic beverages with the means of "young despatch," and will be gradually sifted out by natural selection, provided no legislative violence interferes with their desire for "a short life and a merry one." Wonder if Henry Faxon ever thought of this solution of the problem which interests him so much?

The New York Sun is laughing at the Stalwarts who want General Woodford removed from office. It says: "The office of United States attorney is not political in its character. The present incumbent cannot be removed without rocking the civil service reform pretensions of the administration all to pieces. So Woodford quietly sits at his desk and winks. 'If they took the whip off my shoulder,' he says to himself, 'it will be worse for them than it will be for me.' If they let me alone, everybody will see that I have actually cowed them. Just look back on my political career, and you will notice that it's a cold day when I get left."

If my memory serves us right, the Republicans of Massachusetts have good cause to remember that General Woodford is a hard man to sit upon.

The New York Sun has been investigating the Mississippi river improvement scheme and as a result says: "The Mississippi river improvement scheme, for which Congress at its last session appropriated several million dollars, promises to develop into a first class job. According to our correspondence yesterday morning more money was expended for fuel on one of the sections than for labor. This is probably all right; but it will strike the average reader as a little curious that labor should be so low and fuel so high in that particular latitude. The Cairo correspondence of the Herald this morning throws some further financial light on this interesting question. It appears that the committee of Congress, which is charged with

good thing when the attorney is fitted for the profession, is a patient student, industrious, temperate, treats clients fairly, locates his office judiciously, and is a respected and esteemed citizen. Otherwise to follow the law is to meet with failure. Young men who have rightly chosen the profession for their livelihood should not be easily discouraged, but retain their ambition and remember the reply of the old lawyer who was asked if the profession was full. 'The basement is crowded,' he replied, 'but there is plenty of room in the top stories.'

### HOW TO IMPROVE THE MIND.

An exchange suggests a list of subjects for debating societies, but the topics are only printed in jest and not worthy of consideration. However, this reminds us that the long winter evenings will soon be here, when many of the young people can only find time to enjoy themselves, but to improve their education. The evening schools will furnish an opportunity to those whose education has been neglected for improving their condition. The attendance at such schools in the past speaks well for the ambition and intelligence of artisans and clerks. In any walk of life, as a rule, the educated man has an advantage over him who has never paid much attention to mental culture. It would be well for those who intend by this means to increase their stock of knowledge to choose such studies as will most effectively advance them in their chosen vocations. Of course they should not neglect to gather all the general knowledge they can, in addition to the special information, which is to be the most valuable to them. The practice of devoting a portion of two or more evenings a week to some profitable study at home is also to be recommended to those who do not require to attend evening schools.

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### THE PRACTICE OF LAW.

A young man writes us that he is astonished to learn that there are so many lawyers in large cities who do not appear to have practice enough in their profession to earn a decent living, and desires to know why there are so many who do not succeed. As a brief reply would not enlighten him, perhaps sufficiently, some general observations about those who prove unsuccessful attorneys may answer, and also be instructive to many young men who think of embarking in this profession. Of course the practice of law is remunerative to those who are well established in it. There are several hundreds of lawyers in every large city, however, who are not well established, and many of them are doing little, if any business. Recently a Connecticut paper stated that prominent lawyers in that State said that during the last five or six years their business had dwindled away to almost nothing. Their claim was that the "shyster" was one of the causes of this, while another that people were so busy making money that they could not stop to go about old differences. In other parts of New England, however, that may be in Boston and all other large cities, it is a notorious fact that there are well, we will not say starving lawyers, but many whose pecuniary profits from practice can only be seen by a powerful microscope, which has not yet been invented.

It is a prophet is not without honor except in his own country" is not amply proved in the case of Revivalist George O. Barnes of Kentucky. In his own state he had great success with his anointing for diseases and his original interpretation of the Scriptures. In Ohio he was regarded as a sort of religious curiosity, and in Connecticut, where he has been recently, he attracted the least possible attention. The truth of the matter is, we suspect, that Barnes has much more "natural religion" than "natural refinement," and that in the same sort of society of Kentucky his peculiar powers as a preacher were appreciated, whereas in the land of steady habits no undue excitement in regard to religious matters is particularly needed.

It is likely that the "shyster" lawyers in Connecticut and elsewhere, but it is preferable to presume that there are none in Boston, because it is hard to draw the line sometimes between them and good lawyers. For example, a lawyer who stands high in social circles may at times have a client a person of such high social principles that he will be compelled to take such action in certain matters as to explain, "Verily, the shyster is not so big a rascal as I am." It is true that ignorant and unprincipled lawyers hurt the profession to a certain degree. Clients who have suffered at the hands of such are apt to have a poor opinion of all members of the vocation. We are inclined to believe that there is not quite so much litigation in these days as formerly, although there is more than enough for the peace of mind of thousands of worthy people. One of the most prolific causes of this decrease in the number of litigants is a more general use of arbitration. In this case, it is a notorious fact that there are well, we will not say starving lawyers, but many whose pecuniary profits from practice as a lawyer are appreciated, whereas in the land of steady habits no undue excitement in regard to religious matters is particularly needed.

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## CHECKERS.

CHARLES F. BARKER.....EDITOR

BOSTON, November 21, 1882.  
All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Chess and checker players' headquarters, No. 15 Tremont street.

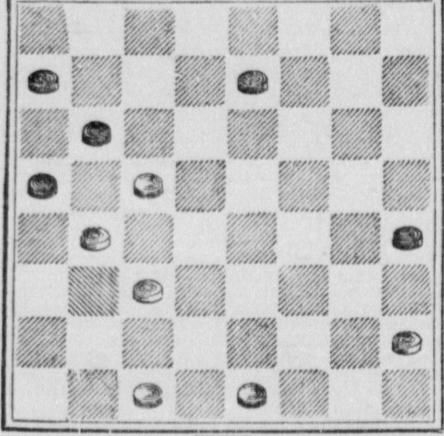
### Now Ready,

the "American Checker-Player," comprising twenty-two openings, with 534 variations of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-five critical positions, twenty-two of which have been contributed by Mr. W. H. Johnson, and the rest by Messrs. Wardwell and Lyman, containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. Barker, author of the "World's Checker Book," etc. It is handsomely bound in 75 cent cloth, with gold lettering or American postage-stamps, post-paid. All orders promptly attended to, Address Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

### POSITION NO. 984.

END GAME BY ISAIAH BARKER.

BLACK.



### POSITION NO. 985.

END GAME BY J. H. HARRISON.

BLACK.



### POSITION NO. 986.

END GAME BY C. F. BARKER.

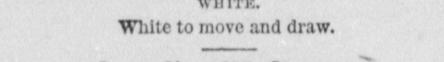
WHITE.

White to move and win.

### POSITION NO. 987.

END GAME BY H. J. HARRISON.

BLACK.



### POSITION NO. 988.

END GAME BY C. F. BARKER.

WHITE.

White to move and draw.

**Game No. 1495—Glasgow.**  
Continuation of the match games for the championship of the world, and \$200, between James Wyllie and Charles F. Barker. Fourteenth game—Barker's move.

11.15 28. 24. 9.14 11. 7. 24. 27. 19. 15. 26. 31.  
22.17 7. 16. 25. 22. 9. 14 19. 15. 26. 31.  
9.14 21. 19. 28. 19. 8. 19. 9. 14 19. 15. 26. 31.  
23.19 18. 19. 29. 16. 5. 1. 2. 7. 16. 19. 26. 31.  
9.14 29. 25. 1. 5. 2. 7. 31. 26. 19. 26. 31.  
25.22 4. 8. 10. 6. 16. 20. 15. 10. 20. 15. 20. 25.  
11.16 22. 17. 17. 14. 10. 1. 2. 7. 16. 19. 26. 31.  
22.22 25. 22. 21. 14. 30. 21. 25. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25.  
11.16 23. 19. 18. 15. 21. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21.  
24.20 12. 23. 18. 14. 21. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21.  
11.16 21. 17. 18. 15. 21. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21.  
27.11 10. 17. 31. 27. 19. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21.  
7.10 21. 17. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25.  
20.11 2. 9. 27. 11. 17. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25.  
3. 7. 22. 14. 20. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25.  
3. 7. 14. 10. 14. 17. 30. 23. Drawn.

**Game No. 1496—Whitier.**  
Fifteenth game—Wyllie's move.

11.15 1. 5. 5. 9. 31. 27. 22. 18. 26. 31.  
22.17 21. 14. 10. 8. 24. 20. 6. 2. 7. 16. 19. 26. 31.  
8.11 2. 7. 9. 18. 27. 24. 18. 15. 26. 31.  
20.19 31. 27. 20. 16. 8. 3. 21. 26. 19. 26. 31.  
9.14 29. 25. 1. 5. 2. 7. 31. 26. 19. 26. 31.  
25.22 4. 8. 10. 6. 16. 20. 15. 10. 20. 15. 20. 25.  
11.16 22. 17. 17. 14. 10. 1. 2. 7. 16. 19. 26. 31.  
22.22 25. 22. 21. 14. 30. 21. 25. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25.  
11.16 23. 19. 18. 15. 21. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21.  
24.20 12. 23. 18. 14. 21. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21.  
11.16 21. 17. 18. 15. 21. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21.  
27.11 10. 17. 31. 27. 19. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21.  
7.10 21. 17. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25.  
20.11 2. 9. 27. 11. 17. 26. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25.  
3. 7. 22. 14. 20. 15. 20. 15. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25. 21. 20. 25.  
3. 7. 14. 10. 14. 17. 30. 23. Drawn.

Wright; 9; Randall; 0; drawn; 11. Including the seven games all won by Mr. Wright, he has won seven games. — Wright; 9; Randall; 7; drawn; 11. Considerable interest was displayed in this match, which was for a stake of \$400 and Mr. Wright is very much pleased with the reception he met with from the Salem players.

### THE FALSE PROPHET.

Discovery of His Birthplace in Pennsylvania—His Life in This Country and in Foreign Lands—Prospect of His Being Received as the Last Prophet of Allah.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., November 20.—In the earlier part of the present century a large cargo of slaves, direct from the Arabic-speaking regions of northern Africa, was secretly landed near Yorktown. This cargo was delivered to agents, and some \$1000 interest, by a man named Alphonse, who was a native of Virginia. Among those among the planters of eastern Virginia, fierce as untamed tigers, these wild followers of the prophet of Mecca gave the slave-owners more trouble than any other 800 bondsmen south of Mason and Dixon's line. Many of them escaped to the North, and their descendants live in Fayette county, in this State, today. They are the descendants of the Moors, Palms, Monks, and others, whose high foreheads, aquiline noses, superior intellectual capacity and splendid physique distinguish them from all blooded negroes.

A Philadelphia correspondent has found among these people the old home of the great False Prophet of Islam. His story, which is published daily, runs as follows:

Among those escaped Mahometans were George Johnson and wife. George's real name was Beyash al-Awsah. He was a sheik and priest in the order of Islam. For several years he lived in the mountains near Connellsburg, but, fearing recapture went to Canada. In 1850 he returned to Pennsylvania and settled in Uniontown. In 1854 he removed to Brownsville and subsequently to Pittsburg, where he died in 1877 at a very advanced age. In 1830, while at Cornellville, his son Thomas was born. At the age of 10 he accompanied his father to the Koran from his father. No turreted mosque reared its massive walls, no bearded muezzin called the exultant minaret, nor wretched butts, but the Arab Assem forgot, the prophet is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet, and in a land of Christian strangers secretly.

**Adhered to the Faith of His Fathers.**

In 1840 Thomas Johnson drifted to California, to return to Uniontown two years later. In 1851 he went to Paris and joined the French army. He was sent to Algeria. At the close of his term was sent to Soudan and crossed Sahel southward into Soudan. For several years he lived among the natives of that almost inaccessible region. With his almost perfect knowledge of the art of civilization, and his skill as a soldier and wise statesman, he was a great leader. In 1862, when the war began, he was promoted to general and given command of the 10th regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps of the Union army. He was a great leader and wise statesman, and was a true prophet. According to Mahomet he was destined to rule the world.

In 1863 the prophet came to America, just as the Civil War was about to begin. He acquired a greater popularity than ever over the whole country, because of his prophecies.

As time rolled on he became a popular speaker, and when he died in 1877 he had a following of thousands.

He was a man of great personal magnetism.

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